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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1875. NO. 212.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether it has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Evidence All In—Arguments to Begin Next Wednesday—The Defense to Occupy Five Days.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Mr. Beecher was in court to-day at the scandal trial. There was a large accession of women to listen to the proceedings. As soon as the court was formally opened, Mr. Fullerton called attention to an editorial reference to the trial in the New York *Tribune* of this morning, which opened thus: "As usual, the Beecher trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism. Here is one," and then follows a brief passage between Mr. Fullerton and Mrs. Ovington.

Judge Neilson said he appreciated the remarks of Mr. Fullerton, and the language used in the editorial called for an apology from the writer. He never attended a trial where so much courtesy was exhibited by counsel and witnesses.

Henry C. Bowen was recalled for further cross-examination, and said he did not hear of the Woodstock letter until two days after the signing of the tripartite agreement. Mr. Charles Storrs came to his office and gave it to him; it was an unconditional surrender of the letter.

Edward Eggleston was recalled, and testified that on the 26th of December, 1870, he was twice at Bowen's house. Bowen said he had in his pocket a letter from Tilton to Beecher. Bowen also said that Beecher had stated that Tilton was the worst man in the world, and that Mrs. Tilton was a saint going to heaven. He also said that Bowen told him that Beecher had related horrible things of Tilton, among which was that Tilton had carried his adopted daughter in his arms from her bed.

Horace B. Claflin was recalled and testified that he was one of the arbitrators between Bowen and Tilton; never saw the letter of submission; was not informed on the 24 of April, 1872, of its existence, and it was not read to him; no written submission of any kind was presented by anybody; Bowen said: "Gentlemen, you must get the Woodstock letter."

Charles Storrs was recalled, and testified to the same effect as Mr. Claflin.

George W. Ither then took the stand and testified that Mouiton was his tenant on Clinton street in 1871; in the first part of that year visited the house and saw the portrait of Beecher in the parlor.

Wallace E. Caldwell testified that he saw Beecher's portrait in Moulton's house in February, 1871.

During a delay caused by the non-appearance of the last witness for the defense, Mr. Fullerton called John E. Bowen, son of Henry C. Bowen, who testified that he delivered a note from his father to Mr. Freeland in December, 1870, who read it and said it was all right, or something like that. He saw Mr. Freeland personally; was then about thirteen years of age.

Mr. Morris then called Marshall J. Morrill, an architect, who produced a drawing of Mr. Ovington's house and testified that the back piazza was inclosed on all sides except that looking toward the west. He never saw the house in the afternoon. There was no outlying adjacent that would shield the piazza from the sun between two and five in the afternoon.

The defense recalled John C. Southwick, the former cashier of Woodruff & Robinson. He testified that on an occasion Woodruff told him that Mouiton had deposited $5,000 with the firm to be drawn out for Tilton. After the publication of Tilton's statement he asked Woodruff if it would not be better to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn, and Woodruff said he could show what a letter that would drive Beecher out of Brooklyn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—I have no bets on this case; I had some, but terminated them by paying when I knew I was to be called as a witness in this case. I thought I would be asked this question when I came into court. The witness said this very warmly, and then left the stand.

"We have nothing else to offer," said Mr. Evarts.

"Nor have we," said Mr. Beach.

Mr. Evarts then rose and made a few remarks, stating that the end proposed only one counsel on the other side was to sum up the case and he and Mr. Porter would sum up for the defense, but together they would not occupy more than five days. In view of the time it had taken to get the evidence in, he would suggest that an adjournment be had until Wednesday next.

Mr. Beach said he would rather continue on Monday, but would defer to the wishes of the other counsel.

Judge Neilson then ordered the adjournment of the court until Wednesday next.

MINERS' OUTRAGES.

John Siney and His Gang in Clearfield County—Work Stopped on the Moshannon Branch—Siney Arrested for Conspiracy—A Luzerne County Posse Under Fire All Night.

TYRONE, PA., May 13.—The strikers, with John Siney at their head, have stopped all work on the Moshannon branch. The Morrisdale mines, on the Philipsburg branch, are working with about seventy men, and the mine at Powelton is working about thirty men.

WILKESBARRE, May 13.—A straggling fire was kept up by the striking miners from ten o'clock last evening until four o'clock this morning upon the Sheriff's posse at Hutchinson's breaker. Four more men went to work for Hutchinson this morning.

OSCEOLA, PA., May 13.—John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, was arrested this afternoon, on oath of Captain Clarke, charged with conspiracy.

OSCEOLA, PA., May 13.—John Siney, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, while addressing a large meeting of excited miners at this place to-day, said that if Captain T. E. Clarke, of the police force, received any injury he (Siney) would not be to blame; it would be the fault of persons who sent him here. He also said that there were times when persons were justified in violating the law; that it was robbery and the persons who came now to take the places of those out on a strike were robbing the children and women of their bread, and should be treated accordingly. Siney then sent this infuriated crowd to Powelton to drag the men from their work, as they did at Fisher's works yesterday. It is the universal belief here, among disinterested citizens, that if there is bloodshed the blame will rest with Siney and Parks, who are under the pay of the national organization, and who, it is believed, are being paid by shippers in others regions that are now working to keep the strike up. Siney and Parks are both foreigners, and have made some very heavy threats against native-born miners and shippers, who are all native-born.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Northeast to southeast winds, stationary or falling barometer, with warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, has arrived at New York.

Vice President Wilson has reached St. Louis, and is safe at the Planter's Hotel.

The Columbus *Herald*, a Democratic daily, suspended publication yesterday, after seven issues.

Twelve bodies of persons lost by the Schiller disaster have been embalmed, preparatory to shipment to New York.

Colonel A. C. Ralston, of San Francisco, has sold his interest in the Palace Hotel, in that city, to William Sharon, for $1,750,000.

It is officially announced, at Madrid, that the Treasury has paid to Caleb Cushing $35,000, being the last installment of the Virginius indemnity.

The New York Assembly yesterday unanimously passed resolutions calling upon the Government to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba.

A desperate fight occurred in Cleveland last night between three policemen and six burglars. One officer was fatally shot and the others roughly handled, and the burglars escaped.

The Grand Army Reunion in Chicago yesterday is represented as of the most inspiring character. It is estimated that 5,000 men were in the procession. Governor Hartranft was the lion of the day.

The Northwestern Inter-State Collegiate Association had an oratorical contest in Indianapolis last night. The first prize was awarded to T. J. Coulter, of Illinois, and the second to Thomas W. Graydon, of Iowa.

Jefferson Davis, in an address to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, at Houston, yesterday, entreated them to be as loyal now to the Stars and Stripes as they had been zealous and brave in defense of their first flag.

Collector Weitzel, by order of the Treasury Department, yesterday afternoon seized the large whisky house of Pike, Doyle & Barrett, Nos. 5 and 9 Public Landing, Cincinnati, and placed the same in charge of the United States Marshal.

An official dispatch from Berlin has been received at the Russian legation in Washington, stating that the Czar leaves Berlin entirely convinced of the conciliatory disposition which exists there, and which assure the maintenance of peace.

Judge Dillon, at Des Moines, yesterday decided the Union Pacific terminus case. He holds that the legal and stipulated initial point of the road is on the Iowa bank of the Missouri river, and that the owners of the bridge have an undoubted right to charge reasonable tolls.

The condition of General Breckenridge is unchanged. He was able to talk with his friends last evening, many of whom called upon him. His mind is perfectly clear, and his appearance is much the same as it has been during the past month. There is no immediate danger of his death.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and 25 per cent on all other goods if paid to buyer from date of bills. T. C. JENKINS, Cheltenham Flour.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Life Insurance for the Poor—Past and Present Work of the Association.

DETROIT, May 13.—The exercises in the general meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced this morning with the reading of a paper by Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, on life insurance for the poor. It was, in a large degree, technical, and devoted to developing the writer's ideas of the general principles underlying the life insurance business.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Wright's paper, an elaborate report of the General Secretary on "The work of social science—past and present" was read by T. B. Sanborn. It begins by referring to the early history of social science in America, and to the changes which years have wrought in its conditions. Never has so much intellectual activity been directed toward the problems now. The movement which began in 1865, in Massachusetts, by forming a society for the discussion of topics coming under the head of social sciences, hardly contemplated such an extended and valuable membership as the present association contains. The Secretary traced the growth of the society through the succeeding years, and referred to the enlargements of ideas and expansion of the fields that now form the basis of its operations, quoting from the old programmes to show what subjects were considered in former sessions. He paid a high compliment to Dr. Eliot, Henry Villard and Mr. J. M. Barnard, to whose efforts were due much of the success of the organization in the earlier years of its existence. The journals issued by the association, which have been published both but little interruption since the third year after the society was established, contain information and have had an influence which can hardly be sufficiently prized.

The Conference of the Board of Public Charities met in the morning. A paper on Medical Charities was read by G. S. Hale, of Boston.

A paper on Criminal and Neglected Children in the United States, was read by Mr. Sanborn, in which the author, Miss Carpenter, the distinguished English philanthropist, enlarged upon the observations she had made during her trip through American prisons and schools in 1873, drawing from them many deductions and comparisons between the English and American methods. Speaking of our prison and reformatory school system, Miss Carpenter said the system employing as it does women in the care of the young is most injurious, and if done from motives of false economy cannot be too greatly reprobated. It is to be hoped that the patriotic and enlightened efforts of the association will introduce a new system, and place the care of children under those who are able and willing to carry it on well. She spoke of the fate which she noticed was attendant upon the destitute and homeless children of Philadelphia, who are kept in the disease ridden poor house of that city. To such an atmosphere they could not grow up to vigorous manhood.

This subject was discussed by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Detroit, who read some communications he had received detailing the misfortunes of improper associations which children were permitted to make.

A paper on a new method of checking crime, by Edmeveal de Marsangy, a distinguished French writer, was next presented by Mr. Sanborn, who translated portions of it into English to give an idea of the method advocated by the author. The plan of Mr. de Marsangy was to add to the short imprisonments now inflicted on criminals, fines at least double the value of the injury done. If the lines were not paid up at the end of the imprisonment the prisoner should be compelled to work them out.

A resolution was submitted that State boards of charities be requested to use their influence in securing the passage by legislatures of a law requiring that poor children be removed from county poorhouses and placed in families, asylums, reformatories, &c., away from adult paupers and criminals. The discussion was postponed till a subsequent session.

In the afternoon Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, read a paper on immigration. The paper starts on some statistics showing that in the year 1854 immigration into the United States from Europe was larger than during any ever since then, and that latterly there has been a very great decrease in the influx of foreigners. This is accounted for by the general rule that bad times in America decrease immigration hither, and bad times in Europe increase it. But more than this the tide is actually setting back to Europe and many thousands took advantage of the low rates last year and returned to their native land. Mr. Hill confidently predicts, however, that this will change; that the falling off is only temporary and a reaction will make immigration in coming years greater than ever before.

Dr. J. B. Angel, President of the Michigan University, read a paper on the Progress of International Law.

There was no discussion on this paper, and W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, proceeded to read a paper on Ideal Education in America, which was, he said, the Education of ideas.

In the evening a lengthy paper on Homes for the People, was read by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Detroit.

In the morning session of the Health Conference, Dr. Lincoln stated that the time would be given to an exposition of the examination of school houses and children made in Philadelphia, and St. Louis, and of Prof. Bowditch's plan for examining the heighth and weight of school children in Boston.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Session—Final Adjournment.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The International Sunday School Convention resumed its deliberations this morning. Half an hour was spent in religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Israel W. Hathaway, of Brooklyn, and President Peltz then took the chair. The discussion of the question "How to secure for children the fullest advantages of the sanctuary service and the meetings of the Church," was opened by the Rev. M. B. Dewitt, of Tennessee, in an able address, the main point of which was to make the sanctuary and church as attractive as possible by kindness, by simplicity of service, by common sense, and adapting the teaching to the capacity of the children.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, then delivered an address. He spoke at some length, and said the essentials and requisites of a Sunday school teacher should be Christian faith, Christian character, Christian reputation and the leading of a Christian life.

Rev. O. C. Morse, Sunday School Agent for Continental Europe, spoke on the condition and progress of Sunday schools in Germany, Saxony, Bavaria, Italy and other States in Europe.

Rev. J. N. Robson, of South Carolina, extended a cordial invitation to the Convention to hold its next session, three years hence, in Charleston. The proposition was received with applause, and several fraternizing speeches were made between New England and the South.

The following was read as the dispatch ordered by the Convention last evening and sent to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, London: "Your success is our joy. To God be all the glory."

At the evening session, Rev. A. H. Monro, of Canada, delivered an address on Mission schools and their work in the Provinces of Canada, and Rev. P. G. Gillett, of Illinois, gave a most interesting account of his personal experience in establishing Sunday schools in the West.

Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, and H. Clay Trumbull, of Connecticut, delivered brief addresses. President Peltz rose and, after a few spirited sentences, urging the delegates to renewed zeal in the good work, concluded with prayer.

Dr. Sargent, of Baltimore, pronounced the benediction and the first International Sunday School Convention was declared adjourned *sine die*.

G. A. R.

National Encampment—Hartranft Elected Commander-in-Chief.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The second day's proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic have consisted of the transaction of considerable business relating to the constitution of the order and its internal policy. The utmost harmony prevailed. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, General John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, J. S. Reynolds, of Illinois; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Charles J. Buckbee, of Connecticut; Surgeon General, John W. Foye, of Massachusetts; Chaplain-in-Chief, Major W. Reed, of Wisconsin. Governor Hartranft was present and made an address accepting the office. The Encampment has decided to meet next year at Philadelphia. To-morrow the members are to be the guests of the Board of Trade and the Board of Public Works.

The dispatches from Charleston, W. Va., to the Cincinnati papers, stating that all parties engaged in preparing to remove the capital from Charleston to Wheeling being served with writs of arrest, are considerably magnified. A special to the evening *Standard* says the rule against Hedrick, who is superintending the packing of the archives, has been dismissed.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Denials of Delano Canards—Mr. Blaine in the City—Secretary Fish Has No Intention of Retiring—Ex-Senator Chandler Suspiciously Thick with the President—Sixth Auditor Sheats Compromises on a Consuihip.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1875.

It can be authoritatively stated that the statements which have been put in circulation to the effect that charges have been formally made against Secretary Delano and laid before the President, are entirely without foundation. No charges have been submitted to the President affecting the character of the Secretary of the Interior. It is also learned, upon equal authority, that the President has no idea of requesting the resignation of the Secretary of the Interior.

The presence of ex-Speaker Blaine in the city has no political significance, but refers to the customs controversy between Maine and Vermont. Mr. Blaine had an interview with the President on this subject today.

The members of the family of Secretary Fish, the Secretary being out of the city, say that there is no truth whatever in the stories that he contemplates an early retirement from the Cabinet. This story was started by the usual sources of sensational information, and was inspired by hostility to the Secretary, the same as the fabricated allegations against Secretary Delano.

Zach Chandler has of late had frequent interviews with the President, which gives rise to a belief that he has been set down for an office under the contemplated new deal.

Mr. Sheats, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, has been offered a consulship as an easy way of enabling him to step down and out. Mr. Sheats is not satisfactory to the Postmaster General. The office of the Sixth Auditor is to audit the accounts of post officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending May 13, 1875 (Patents dated April 27, 1875). Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. Westinghouse, Jr., and T. W. Welsh, Pittsburgh, Railway Air Brakes.

E. W. Giddings, Johnstown, Reciprocating.

R. Howard and J. Beadle, Shicksburg, Speaking Tube.

W. C. King and A. Sperber, Pittsburgh, Glass Mold.

W. McConway, Pittsburgh, Fastening for Hasps.

W. L. McDowell, Philadelphia, Stove Grate.

J. Kent, Allegheny, Wrench.

Sirah, Mauch Chunk, Rounding Slate Frames.

W. Dawson and J. Hughes, Scranton, Steam Boiler Furnace.

A. Deaunt, York, Car Coupling.

G. Gentzer, Sellersville, Threshing Machines.

D. S. Jones, Shamokin, Rotary Engine.

A. S. Wagner, Philadelphia, Sash Fastener.

A. Batchelor, Reading, Escritoire.

J. A. Boehler, Philadelphia, Joints for Whip Cords.

C. W. Berger, Philadelphia, Oyster Knife.

J. Cain, Altoona, Broom Hanger.

J. Cummings, Jeannsville, Wagon Brake.

T. Crumbling, East Prospect, Washing Machine.

J. N. Downs, West Newton, Wagon Brake.

W. B. Fraley, Philadelphia, Combined Level and Plumb.

L. C. Hoffmeister, Jr., Philadelphia, Window Blinds.

S. Kepner, Pottstown, Governor for Hot Air Furnaces.

T. H. Neal, Philadelphia, Transmitting Power of Stationary Engines through the Medium of Compressed Air.

J. R. Newman, Franklin, Spring Bed Bottom.

W. J. Reagan, Pittsburgh, Grinding Machine.

J. Schnicker and Gutfleisch, Philadelphia, Machinery for Shaping Pipes.

W. B. Scott, Scranton, Rotary Engine.

J. W. Price, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.

J. A. Witman and G. W. Seiberi, Middletown, Middlings Purifier.

Reissue—A. Axtbelm, Pittsburgh, Self Closing Ammunition.

Reissue—E. H. Shafter, Etna, Machinery for Forging Metallic Sockets.

Reissue—T. E. Hartell, Philadelphia, Motel.

J. S. Miller, Pittsburgh, Beer Mug.

J. S. Miller, Pittsburgh, Goblet.

J. Stiffians, Orland, Hay Cutting Box.

M. D. Connoly, Philadelphia, Drinking Vessel.

OHIO.

G. Crowl, New Lisbon, Metallic Roofing.

J. H. Hyman, Tippecanoe, Wheel Hub.

G. A. Moorcand W. McCloud, Columbus, Reducing Incrustation from Steam Boilers.

P. Neff, Gambier, Manufacturing Lamp Black.

S. Ripp, T. Wehagen and C. Nickel, Cleveland, Combination Lock.

C. G. Rodgers, Cincinnati, Rotary Paper Cutter.

J. S. Rusk, Springfield, Wine Press.

H. B. Seowell and D. Inman, Cincinnati, Thill Coupling.

A. Bowyer, Huntsburg, Iron Fence.

E. W. Fawcett, Salem, Straw Cutter.

J. S. Hull, Cincinnati, Soldering Iron Holder.

F. Neff, Gambier, Lamp Black Apparatus.

C. Rees and J. Johns, Ironton, Heating Furnace.

W. H. Richardson, Cincinnati, Spark Arrester.

J. W. Thompson, Salem, Balance Valve.

J. W. Thompson, Salem, Valve Gear for Engines.

C. B. Warren, Toledo, Rotary Churn.

Reissue—A. P. Winslow, Cleveland, Car Roof.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE SCHILLER—EIGHTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

A special dispatch from London says that eighty-nine bodies of persons who were lost by the wreck of the steamship Schiller have been recovered. Among them are the bodies of Walter Blackeven, steward; Mrs Henry Friend and Henry Martin; the body of a male with "A" marked on a signet ring, and "A. T." marked on linen—August Thomas. The body of a young lady having a diamond ring in a massive gold ring was found at a distance of twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. Orders have been received directing that the body of Miss Dimock be shipped for America. A diver has made a survey of the wreck.

BOWEN INDORSED BY THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union, to-day, some excitement was caused by the declaration of Rev. George B. Bacon that he would not serve on the board of trustees with a gentleman who did not represent the Church, meaning Henry C. Bowen, who was nominated. He asked the election of Henry P. Sage in Bowen's place, but the motion was voted down and Bacon's place was filled by Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Vermont.

BIBLE SOCIETY STATISTICS.

The American Bible Society held its annual meeting to-day, and elected managers. The annual report gives the receipts as $577,569, including $290,222 for publications, $83,246 from rents, $125,033 from legacies, and $106,875 from donations; expenditures $635,714; number of copies published at the Bible House, 742,363; printed and bought abroad, 167,689; total issued, 926,900, including 726,083 at home; total for fifty-nine years, 51,893,332 copies; circulation of the *Record*, 399,470.

SALE ORDERED OF ALL THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING LANDS AND GRANTS, OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court to-day, on application of Jay Cooke and Charlemagne Tower, holders of first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, issued a decree ordering the sale, at public auction, of all the property, including lands and grants, of the Northern Pacific Railroad—the lands and grants to be sold in the States where they are located, and the other property in this city—on the first Monday in August. United States Marshal Rhodes and United States Commissioner White were appointed masters.

While J. J. Gregory, of Cleveland, was attempting to drive across the Woodland avenue crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, in that city, an engine struck his carriage and threw out the occupants. Mr. Gregory was seriously hurt, and his little son was severely injured. He cannot survive. His two little girls, also with him, escaped unhurt.

OHIO NEWS.

Fremont has discharged her police force.

Youngstown has a new paper called the *Commercial*.

It is reported that the Maumee river will be narrowed down to one-half its present width at Toledo.

A man named Burrows, of Anna, Shelby county, was robbed and beaten in his own house, recently, which was then set on fire.

It is estimated that $50,000 worth of fishing twine was destroyed by the heavy gale on last Saturday, near Sandusky.

The contract for the building of the soldiers' monument at Findlay has been awarded, and the work is to be completed on or before July 4, 1875. The cost of the monument will be $1,200.

White River now arriving in bags and barrels

Beware

of dealers who represent they have the great White River Flour under other brands. This is being done to deceive the people that want the White River flour.

White River now arriving in bags and barrels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

EUROPE'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM WAR.

LONDON, May 14, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times* this morning says: "There could hardly be a more critical situation than existed in Berlin upon the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. The German Government may be able to declare that a hostile movement was never officially entertained, but a few days since there was serious danger that warlike counsels would prevail. We may suppose Prince Gorischakoff courteously expressed a determination to treat as an enemy the first State disturbing the peace. In spite of England's attitude of reserve, we believe the Government thought it a national duty, in the recent crisis, to express its opinion very decisively in regard to the maintenance of peace. The communication was amicably received, and a most satisfactory reply returned. France has expressed an acknowledgment of England's friendly attitude."

THE CZAR WOULD CONFER WITH THIERS.

The *Daily News* reports that the Czar has mentioned his desire to confer with M. Thiers unofficially in relation to European affairs.

The *Daily Telegraph* is informed that Russia has given England friendly and satisfactory assurances in regard to Central Asia.

O'CONNOR, THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE QUEEN, AGAIN ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 14, 5 A. M.—The *British Medical Journal* says the youth O'Connor, who on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales attempted to shoot the Queen, was arrested again on the 5th instant. The Queen was holding a drawing room at Buckingham Palace, and O'Connor was found standing at the same place, in front of the railing, from which he on the former occasion pointed a pistol at the Queen. He was immediately made, and O'Connor was sent to Hanwell Asylum on the certificates of two physicians that the prisoner was subject to both suicidal and homicidal tendencies.

ANOTHER STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE ON ONE OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS—NO PARTICULARS.

LONDON, May 13, midnight.—A dispatch just received from Penzance reports that a Liverpool steamer has gone ashore in Bertheaux Bay, off the Scilly Islands. A heavy fog prevails. A life boat has put off for the steamer.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ABANDONS HEREDITARY SUCCESSION.

PARIS, May 13.—*La Volonte Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, in a leading article declares that if the Prince Imperial should die, Prince Napoleon would never claim the throne. The principle of hereditary succession is dead. A third empire, arising as a restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew would end in ruin. The article concludes: "We never doubted that France, even if consulted through a plebiscite, would reject the Imperial regime in favor of a republic, which is the form of government most compatible with universal suffrage."

Italy.

THE POPE'S BIRTHDAY—GERMAN PILGRIMS WAIT ON HIS HOLINESS.

ROME, May 13.—The pilgrims from Mayence to-day waited on the Pope and congratulated him on the occasion of the eighty-third anniversary of his birth. The Pope replied to the congratulations of the pilgrims. He praised the Germany clergy, and exhorted them to steadfastness.

Germany.

MORE ASSURANCES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince Bismarck energetically disavows all responsibility for the report of falsehoods and bias stirred Prince Gorschakoff that Germany has in no way menaced Belgium's independence.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 13.—Steamships Holland, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 13, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000. Consols for money 92 7-16@92 9-16; for account, 92 5-8@92 11-16. United States bonds, 5-20s, 1865, 107½; ditto, 1867, 107½; ditto, new, 105¾. Railroads—New York Central, 92½. Erie, 23½; preferred, 43. Tallow on the spot, 47s. 6d. Linseed oil, 29s. 6d. Calcutta linseed, 54s. Paris, May 13.—Rentes 64 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 99¾.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Refined petroleum 25¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 1,000 for Continental ports. Wheat—No. 2 spring, new, 8s. 10d. Corn—American mixed, new, 4s. 7½d. Pork—Western, 70s. 6d. Lard—Prime City, 57s. Beef—No. 1, 90s. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Tallow, 41s. 9d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits, 10½d.

The Upright Piano.

We copy the following from the Boston *Journal of Commerce*:

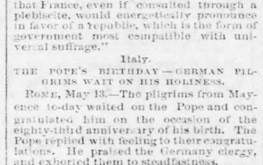
"Messrs. Chickering & Sons have achieved a great triumph in the perfection attained in their upright pianos. For years there has been a strong and well-grounded prejudice against this class of instruments, which nothing apparently could remove. Long-continued experience and careful observation, at the expense on the part of this progressive and persevering house of large sums, resulted in the much desired accomplishment, and their upright pianos are in every respect equal to the square and grands. These instruments are of surpassing excellence, possessing in the highest degree sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, magnificent power, and a perfect evenness of action throughout. The improvements introduced have entirely removed the serious defects which have made these instruments so objectionable, and they are now as softly constructed, and as durable as the grand or square. That they will become very popular can not but be a source of pleasure to those who desire a piano adapted to a small room.

"The great success which has crowned the labors of this manufacturing house is justly deserved. The good wishes of the musical world of a young lady having a diamond ring in a massive gold ring was found at a distance of twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. Orders have been received directing that the body of Miss Dimock be shipped for America. A diver has made a survey of the wreck.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS



Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River Flour

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents don't tell the Customers they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers. Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county. Interest small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAWMILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Thirty-sixth ward, city, formerly Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, May 22d, 1875, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—STEAM HAMMER—INQUIRE at No. 13 Smithfield street.

WANTED—BONDS—$3,000 CITIZENS' Passenger Railway Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street. 1f

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED Real Estate in the city for the new Allegheny Valley Railroad Income Bonds. J. C. TILTON, No. 16 Sixth street. 4

WANTED—STEEL ROLLER—CAPABLE of working a nine-inch train. Principal work on guide rounds. Must be a sober man. Reference required. Address Postoffice Box 242 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass, at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 98 Water street and 89 First avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A Young Lady of good address a situation as saleswoman. Has served in first-class retail dry goods and millinery trade. Also, has occupied the position as cashier in a large dry goods establishment. Reference sufficient. Address A. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good city or Allegheny County Property. Small Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward. Lot 14x125. Fruit trees, grapevines, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—THE Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and Bath Room on second floor; all improvements. The Lot extends from street to street, will be fenced in front and rear, and used immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Coal operator.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Brick Dwelling House, on Penn avenue, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in house. Gas fixtures. Lot 20x100 feet to an alley. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-sixth ward, commanding the best view in the city. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. For purchasers, &c., apply to W. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—MACHINERY, Engine and Boiler, nearly new, second-hand. We give written guarantee of each machine, and will sell low, and on easy terms of price list to M. A. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Locomotive. Also, Machinery and Tools generally. JAMES HOLL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-pews, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 8 horse power. Address Postoffice Box 242 Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Platform Scales; 2 Counter Scales and 1 small Upright Scale; 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine and Boiler, 7 by 14 ft., corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—NO. 215 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 rooms, is well planned and finished in the best manner. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 240 feet deep, to a 20 feet alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR second-hand Rollers, in good order, ranging from 18 to 44 inches face; also, Bluestone and 10 feet 10 to 60 feet long; double-flued and cylinder Steamboat Boilers; certificate of test with each boiler. For prices, &c., address A. WORTHINGTON, Agent, Worthington No. 13 Water street, WATSON & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS In Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty street, one on Main and one on Penn avenue, Thirty-first ward. Also, a Lot on Penn avenue, Thirty-second ward, with Frame Dwelling of 5 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Terms easy. Title perfect. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 101 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—TIMBERED LAND—In Tract of 5,000 acres in Humphreys county, Tennessee, near the Tennessee river; 4,000 acres in Webster county, West Virginia, 83 miles from Ohio river; 1,000 acres in Webster county, West Virginia, 8½ miles from

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

JUDGE PIERREPONT, the new Attorney General, will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-day.

THE New York *Graphic* says that if BILL ALLEN is elected Governor of Ohio it will be by the skin of his teeth. The old fellow has no teeth; he gums it.

IT IS gratifying to note that a decided increase in the business of the Patent Office is appearing. More applications have been filed and certificates issued during the last three months than ever before in the same length of time.

BECK, of Kentucky, says he believes that, if old BILL ALLEN is re-elected Governor of Ohio by a pronounced majority, all Hades can't defeat him for the Presidency. It probably would not try to do so. The opposition will come from quite a different quarter.

How beautiful a thing it is to see the harmonious Democracy dwelling together like cats and dogs, and scratching each other's eyes out in excess of rapturous feeling! The way in which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is pulling Brother THURMAN'S hair would be a caution to a Chinaman.

OREGON is at present receiving from six to seven hundred immigrants, farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, and other classes of industrious people, every week. This is partly an overflow from California's immense influx of population, and partly a direct and original current from the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley States.

THE centennial celebrations now occurring among us have prompted our Canadian neighbors to take measures for the proper observance of the one hundredth anniversary "of the exodus of their ancestors, which first drew a dividing line between people descended from a common stock, and led to the settlement of Ontario and the maritime provinces."

THE Nebraska Constitutional Convention, authorized last year, has just assembled for the discharge of its duty. The present Constitution of that State is generally acknowledged to be defective, and the Commonwealth is now sufficiently developed to make a widening desirable. The last attempt at Constitution-making was a failure. In 1871 a convention framed a new instrument, which was rejected on the popular vote by 8,267 against 7,896. Better fortune is anticipated this time.

THE fact that CASSIUS M. CLAY, an old-time abolitionist, was a delegate to the late Kentucky Democratic Convention, and that he pledged himself to stump the State for the ticket nominated, everywhere affords the organs of that party unmixed delight. This is not strange, however. When LUCIFER, "Son of the Morning," shot from his great height, a similar shout of rejoicing roared up from the abyss into which he fell. "How art thou become like unto us" is a very old cry.

BECAUSE the recently published autobiography of General SHERMAN shows that in a letter to General HALLECK, written in the autumn of 1873, he gave it as his opinion that there should be only military rule in the reclaimed Southern States until the rebel armies were captured, "that the Union should be paramount, and there could be no compromise and the war must be fought out to the end," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asseverates that he has made "a donkey of himself by writing a book." Though one bray a Bourbon in a mortar, yet will not his sympathy with the rebellion depart from him.

LATE reports from the West indicate the return of the grasshopper plague. Special dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* from Missouri and Kansas say these troublesome pests have reappeared in multitudinous numbers in some portions of those States. Their appearance from that of a fire to that of a house-fly. What they may do in their further career is a matter of apprehension and conjecture. Their course is said to be southeasterly, and their progress to extend not beyond the prairie regions. Wet weather is wished for, in the hope that it may check their destructive career.

WE NOTICE that the journals which are the liveliest in pooh-poohing the idea that the President has any design of running for the third time, are very prompt to quote Senator SARGENT'S assurance, which he alleges to have received from the President himself, that Gen. GRANT has no such intention. If the President can convey this assurance to Senator SARGENT, why cannot he, as well, convey it to the public generally? What is the difference between communicating with him, and the public, which makes the one proper and the other improper? If it be true that the President never entertained any such purpose is ridiculous, where is the need for lugging in Senator SARGENT to dispel it?

WE LEARN from the Washington papers that the Congressional Investigating Committee who have been visiting the several departments with a view of reporting whatever measures are, in their opinion, necessary to reforming the existing methods of business in the public service, with the exception of the State Department, given their attention to all the various bureaus of the Government. The committee will make their report next December, and will recommend a partial reorganization of several offices. They have already sent letters to different Cabinet officers indicating in what respect the service might be more advantageously rendered than it is at present in some of the bureaus.

THE alarm got up in Europe over the danger of war, is alleged to have been a stock-jobbing operation, and it has many of the marks of a movement of that kind. On the surface, there are no indications of a war, nor of anything that is likely to lead to one. The appearance of danger is deduced as an inference from various artful representations of fact, and the consideration of it is pressed with so much vigor that there is good reason for suspecting an interested motive behind it. So far as this country is concerned, the breaking out of war in Europe can have but little effect, and there is no special reason why the people of the United States should worry themselves about the possibility of its occurrence.

DOES the Democractic party propose to defend the stupendous frauds upon the Government perpetrated by the Whisky Ring? It looks like it. The New York *World* tries to belittle the importance of the exposure, and the Milwaukee *News*, the official organ of the Wisconsin Democracy, captions its account of the arrest of the conspirators in that city in the following felicitous manner:

A Nice Lot—Meaning in This Case the Revenue Officers—And Washburn's Detectives and Sneaks from Chicago—Who Raided Many Milwaukee Distilleries Yesterday—An Insolent and Brutal Crowd of Minions—How They Captured the Manufactories and What For—One of the Rowdies Flourishes a Revolver—And is Promptly Arrested for Carrying Concealed Weapons—The Deliberate Insult Given a Prominent Milwaukeean.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, which has just been swallowed by the *Globe*, was a free trade sheet of the most ultra character, edited, we believe, by Col. GROSVENOR, notorious for his connection with the GREELEY movement of 1872, and for his virulent opposition to the protection of our home industries. One of the last articles published in the paper was a bitter attack on Pennsylvania, her enterprises and politico-economic ideas. Considering its adverse course with respect to the development of the varied mineral resources of Missouri, and the interests of the manufacturing industries of St. Louis, it is not at all surprising that the paper, prosperous and firmly established as it seemed to be, should at length have undergone the process of deglutition by its younger and more sagacious rival.

FROM various quarters we receive confirmation of the judgment we expressed some time ago, that it would be easier to make a correct estimate of the crops at the last of May, when a spring has had a chance of showing what she can do, than at the close of April, when the effects of a hard winter made everything look unpromising. The wheat crop, in the early part of April, took a good start and the plants put out new shoots, which the frosts of the latter part of April killed. To the unbelieving the wheat crop then looked so bad that it was useless to look for its recovery, and many despondent farmers, who should have known better, turned in the plows and prepared the wheat lands for corn. If they had had faith but as a grain of mustard seed they would now be viewing fields of wheat luxuriantly green. The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in this connection, says:

"We are informed that the first reports as to damage done hereabouts to the wheat by freezing have been exaggerated, and that while nothing like last year's crop need be looked for there is nevertheless, all things considered, a show for a tolerable yield. The reports from the country at large go to show that the damage is not so great as at first reported. The recent warm weather has put life into fields that were previously thought to be dead."

LIVING TOO FAST.

MR. W. R. GREGG, in a recent lecture in London, complained that the people of this age are living at too fast a gait; and events daily happening show that the complaint is well founded. We need go no further, in illustration, than to cite the late case of the Schiller, wrecked on the Scilly Isles, with a loss of nearly 400 lives.

This vessel was new, substantial, well-appointed, well-officered, and in all respects as safe as an ocean steamer can possibly be. There seems to have been no lack of skill on the part of its commander, and he died like a brave man, at his post. He did not lack courage or ability; and, but for one thing, he would be blameless. He was unduly anxious to make a short trip, and he drove his vessel along through the fog solely because, to lie by and wait for the fog to clear off, might make his trip a long one and so bring down upon his head the censure of his employers. It did not matter to him whether his trip occupied ten, twelve or twenty days; but the public will travel only on the fast vessels, and ship-owners naturally expect their captains to earn a record of swiftness for the vessels they command.

The Schiller, when abreast of the Scilly Isles, had been nine days out, and the fog had enveloped her for several days. The captain had not been able to take an observation for some time, and was by no means sure of his reckoning. He felt the necessity for caution, and therefore ordered the engineers to slow the vessel down to half speed. This fact is conclusive as to the fear he felt about the situation of his ship, and he satisfied his conscience by showing that slight degree of caution. It is easy to say, after the event has happened, that he should have stopped altogether; but every passenger on his ship would have growled at him for keeping them back, and his employers would have rebuked him for failing to bring the vessel in within the customary time. He knew what he had to expect, in that event; and he took his chances of shipwreck to avoid being regarded as slow.

Now, ship-owners care for the speed of their vessels only because travelers insist upon going as fast as possible. So long as passengers insist upon being taken across the ocean in ten days, and seek for the fast rather than for the safe lines of steamers, just so long will speed be exacted by vessel owners from those to whom the command of their steamers is entrusted. The cause, therefore, which lies back of these ocean disasters, is the hurry and eagerness of the traveling public to get across the ocean in the shortest possible time.

Why people are so anxious to do such things in a hurry it would puzzle a philosopher to explain. It can matter but little to the bulk of those who go to Europe for pleasure whether the journey occupies ten or twelve days. The two days cannot possibly incommode them much, and if, by the delay, they insure their safety, they should surely prefer that to every other consideration. It is certainly better to be landed safely two days behind time than to go to the bottom of the ocean without a moment's warning.

Somebody has given it as the characteristic of the average American that he wants to do everything in twenty minutes. He has no faith in anything that requires patience or caution. But he is not alone in this desire to live his life in a hurry. The high-pressure system of existence is as prevalent in Europe as here, so much so that philosophers like Mr. GREGG, are compelled to cry out "we are going at too fast a gait." We sacrifice safety to speed upon the ocean, and calm contentment to the fish excitement upon land. The president, cashier, paternal man is "slow." He is an "old fogy." Life consists in haste and hurry, and enjoyment in high living and excitement. The way to enjoy yourself is to crowd twenty years into ten. If you can cross the American continent in six days, and put a girdle round the earth in eighty, why, you have seen the world, and are ready for something more difficult. This is the prevalent spirit, and while it continues, ocean vessels will be crowded to their utmost speed, and every now and then, as in the case of the Schiller, one will founder and another will be wrecked, with the sacrifice of their precious freight of human lives. Truly, "we are going at too fast a gait," when our senseless hurry costs us such a price.

IT APPEARS that the latest effort to locate our ancestral Paradise, places it in the western portion of the United States. The Boston *Traveller* publishes the gist of a paper read by a New England clergyman at days ago before the annual meeting of the Congregational Church at Salem, in which the essayist advanced the novel theory that this country answers the description given of the Old World in Genesis, and that no other country does so, and that at the time of the flood NOAH'S ark was floated from this continent across the ocean to the place of its landing in Asia or Africa. He argued that the construction of the ark fitted it for a seaing vessel, that it was afloat long enough to have drifted thousands of miles, and that this country alone furnished timber suited for such a structure; and urged that the probable Providential design was to place NOAH and his family in a land far distant from his former residence, where his descendants would see nothing to remind them of the folly and wickedness of the destroyed race. And, *apropos* of this novel view, we observe, in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, a description of a petrified rattle-snake, ten feet long, and showing plainly the formation of twenty-five rattles and a button, the formation being perfect and representing a snake in the act of creeping, which was recently taken from an Illinois coal mine, thirty feet under ground, and is now on exhibition in Chicago. What if this should be the identical serpent which tempted EVE in the garden? We do not affirm that our hypothesis is conclusively sustained by the evidence—but, then, neither is that of the Massachusetts bibliopolist.

THE people of New Jersey are about as sick of Democratic inefficiency and misrule as are those of other States. It has recently held a number of important charter elections. First, the city of Paterson declared with unprecedented emphasis in favor of Republican men and measures. Then New Brunswick followed, electing nearly the whole list of Republican candidates by large majorities. And now, we learn from the Newark *Courier*, Morristown, the home of a Democratic United States Senator, a Democratic Attorney General, and a long roster of other distinguished Democratic politicians, has gone sweepingly Republican, leaving hardly a fragment of the Democratic wreck in sight. The *Courier* says the victory of the Republicans was never so complete and overwhelming in a charter election, before. From present appearances, little will be left of that "political wave" in 1876, except its inevitable residuum of mud.

A Remarkable Case.

The Trenton *Gazette* is responsible for the following: On Saturday the 16th day of April, ultimo, some farm hands were engaged in thrashing wheat at a barn in Lawrence township. Beneath the door where the straw was thrown from the machine, a turkey hen was engaged in setting. Without being noticed she was gradually covered up with straw until some two or three tons were pilled upon her, entirely envelloping her. All means of escape were cut off. This, one would suppose, would have been the end of her, and her fate would only be ascertained when her lifeless remains were discovered at some future time. But on the 28th ultimo, only twelve days after the turkey was covered up, the same men commenced hauling away straw, when to the astonishment and wonder of all, near the bottom of the pile, entirely and snugly encased, with no room to move, was found alive and kicking, and still engaged in her laudable occupation, the self same turkey. She was apparently well, except when she attempted to move she appeared to be a little rheumatic from the cramped position she had occupied for so long a time. It is doubtful whether any of our readers can cite an instance where a fowl or animal has lived so long under such extreme circumstances, without food or water.

Two national banks, one in Illinois and the other in Kansas, claimed the same lot of cattle, a herd of seven hundred head. The directors of the Illinois bank proceeded to the prairies where the herd still roamed, took possession of the property, built fortifications and intrenched their forces. The directors of the Kansas bank, headed by their President, sailed forth from the board room, charged the works, routed the opposition and secured the spoils. Several shots were fired, but no one was seriously injured.

WHAT NEXT?

En Exciting Scene in a Cemetery.

[From the Pottsville Journal, May 12.]

Monday afternoon the body of a man named Burke, who was recently killed near Scranton, arrived in Pottsville, and was taken to Tremont for burial, Burke having formerly lived near that place, and having a son buried in the Catholic Cemetery there. The corpse was accompanied by a number of persons, among them two sons of the deceased. About seven o'clock, or shortly after, the funeral party were gathered in the cemetery. The grave was dug and the undertaker was lowering the body into its last resting place, when, as a correspondent states, the Rev. Father Cox appeared, and ordered the body to be lifted up. A certificate of death by the priest at Scranton was demanded, and had to be procured by telegraph. Father Cox demanded to see the stakes of the lot in which the body was about to be buried.

"Father, perhaps the stakes have been pulled up," said the son of the deceased; "but if it isn't all right, stake me out a lot and I'll pay you for it."

"I don't want any argument with a puppy like you," was the reply.

"Father," said a tall fellow, "we've brought the body one hundred and forty miles to bury it here, and here we will bury it."

Advancing to the last speaker Father Cox said "What's your name?"—at the same time striking the man in the face, knocking him back three or four feet and nearly falling into the open grave himself. The man who was struck stood off, his hand in his pistol pocket, muttering curses. The son of the deceased man jumped at the priest and grabbed him by the throat, "You're a pretty big man, but you are not big enough to hit me."

The coats of a number of the Scranton party were quickly thrown off for action, at the same time young Burke and Father Cox were separated. The clergyman made the remark that he was prepared for such a party, and made a motion as if to draw a revolver. His action was immediately imitated by the other party, who were evidently armed. Their determined behavior won, and the body was buried in the grave dug for its reception.

The foregoing is given for what it is worth, being the report of correspondent of the *Journal*.

Young Burke was in town yesterday and denounced Father Cox bitterly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Evil spirits." Crooked whisky.

Paul Boyton went in-Seine at Paris.

Kentucky is also a great whisky market, remember, Mr. Secretary.

Shad are a drug in the New York market at fifteen dollars a hundred.

California horses are being slaughtered by the hundred. Cause: glanders.

Important discoveries of salt and coal have just been made in Idaho Territory.

Wheat is ripening rapidly in Texas, and the farmers will soon commence harvesting.

The Chautauqua Lake camp meeting this year promises to be a greater success than ever before.

The Ohio River Railroad Company was organized on Tuesday, and will be incorporated in a day or two.

A very valuable slate mine has just been discovered on the American river, close to Placerville, California.

If Secretary Bristow is under the impression that he is mixing a Presidential cocktail, it should be rectified.

It is now said that very great whisky frauds have been ascertained to exist both at Cincinnati and at Pekin, Illinois.

The National Cotton Exchange will meet on the 21st of July next at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Prospects for the fruit yield are bad in Illinois, peaches being almost wholly killed, and apples promising only half a crop.

The offerings of freight to Liverpool from Philadelphia are very large, and the steamers of May 20 and 30 have their cargoes already engaged.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association will present the monument and grounds to the city of Boston, after the coming centennial celebration.

Chicago has overdone the building business. Last year over three thousand houses were constructed, hundreds of which stand idle and tenantless to-day.

Cincinnati is garlanded with flowers and bedecked with flags, the whole city is reveling in music, and the squeal of the porker has yielded to the squeak of the catgut.

A New York paper says the thieves of that city are better organized, more in earnest, and better informed than the detectives. But they have also more at stake.

The emigration to California is so great that the California people are themselves growing alarmed as to what is to become of them, and are organizing immigrant aid societies.

And now New York complains that Philadelphia and Baltimore, not satisfied with having taken away the city's coffee and sugar trade, are stealing the fruit trade as well.

"Row, brothers, row." A Boston firm of two brothers last year sold half a million feet of oars, their goods going to all parts of the world, East and West Indies, South America and Africa.

It is now thought that the Virginia truck region will furnish at least four-fifths its usual quota of green peas and strawberries, and a full quantity of all other classes of fruits and vegetables, peaches and peas excepted.

The wind element is beginning to attract the attention of fire underwriters. Is it not possible for a tabulated estimate of wind velocity in different sections of the country to be prepared by the Signal Service Bureau?

It appears that the "mud lumps" at the outlet of the Mississippi river, the sudden upheaval of one of which we mentioned the other day, occur in all the passes, except the South pass, upon which Captain Eads is to operate.

And now it turns out that the famous march in "Faust," that goes to the tune of "We'll never get drunk any more," is not the production of Gounod, but a Magyar air, and was played as long ago as 1765, on the battle-field of Szib, in Hungary.

An intelligent Ohio jury recently returned a verdict in this style: "We, the jury, in this case give our verdict of not guilty, but would advise the parents of the culprit to keep him at home hereafter, in order that he may not be guilty of the same offense again."

PERSONAL.

General Hawley has decided to accompany the American rifle team on their European trip.

Hon. Willard Hall, for forty-eight years Judge of the United States District Court of Delaware, died at Wilmington, in that State, on Tuesday, in his ninety-fifth year.

Be careful when you celebrate your centennial. Nathaniel Eaton, of Warner, N. H., whose centennial birthday was celebrated a few days since, died soon after of pneumonia, the result of exposure on that festive occasion.

A New York female shoplifter, who recently escaped from the city prison, weighed two hundred pounds, and the aperture through which the officers of the jail say she departed was only eight inches wide—truly that female is a marvel. Perhaps, however, she left by the usual mode of egress, the front door.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the principal object of Vice President Wilson's visit to Texas is not to confer with the Southern people on politics or even to recruit his health; but at Austin in that State his only son, an officer of the United States army, died, and he is making, as he long contemplated doing, a pilgrimage to the spot where that life, so precious to him, was suddenly ended.

General David Vickers, of New Jersey, has been appointed United States Commissioner to attend to the Industrial Exhibition in Chili, to be held this year. General Vickers was a gallant soldier during the late war, and the fact that he spent several years in Valparaiso as Secretary of the American Legation there, and that he is closely connected by marriage with the President of that Republic, makes his appointment particularly appropriate.

An Illinois penitentiary prisoner, who is suffering the penalty of having once appropriated something not his own, a day or two since sent to a Chicago paper a fervent poetical effusion. It was published. It stirred men's hearts. It talked of the wretched prisoner. It referred to his "lonely cell." It was melting. Now comes the Rochester *Democrat*, and says the poem is its. It was published long ago. Habit is strong. Reformatory institutions are not able to cope with it. The pathetic verses were stolen.

Colonel Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth, Kansas, *Times*, who was fatally shot by the editor of the Leavenworth *Appeal*, the other day, had for many years been prominently identified with Kansas politics, and was always an independent, outspoken journalist. He was a brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and came prominently before the country a few months ago by the publication of an interview in which he said Miss Anthony had told him of Mrs. Tilton's confession to her, substantially as charged by Mr. Tilton in one of his public statements.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Lebanon *Courier* thinks that if the proper effort is made, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman can be nominated for State Treasurer.

The conferees from Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties met in Bellefonte on the 6th inst., and elected John M. Adams, of Clearfield, Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention. He was instructed to support John F. Hartranft for Governor, and John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, for State Treasurer.

The Republican Committee of Jefferson county met on Tuesday, 11th inst., and elected F. A. Weaver Representative delegate to the State Convention. Dr. M. B. Gibson was chosen for Senatorial delegate, with instructions to confer with Indiana county. The primary meetings will be held on the 26th of June, and the county convention on the 28th.

The Republican State Convention will probably give its unanimous voice against a Presidential third term. Whether Gen. Grant has any such aspirations or not, we are quite certain that no Republican, outside of the office holders, would do anything to gratify aspirations of that kind. Gen. Grant should, before this, have done the Republican party the simple justice to say that the charges of third-term machinations were groundless and false. If he is too dignified or too "stubborn" to do this, the representatives of the Republican masses must do it for him, and place the Republican party right, before the world, on that question.—*Lebanon Courier.*

This bit of gush is from the York *Gazette*: "There are plenty of men inside of the Democratic ranks, life-long Democrats, who will fill the measure of the wants of the people, and to such a one we yield our first choice; but if necessity should urge a different choice and the party which has maintained its integrity in an unyielding adhesion to the Constitution and the laws amid persecution, fanaticism and bloodshed untold, should see proper in its conservative and forgiving spirit to nominate a person who has not always been in accord with the party, we do not hesitate to say that we believe the people of the western part of the State can present no better and stronger man than he whose name heads this article—the Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, of Westmoreland."

General.

The St. Louis *Globe* thinks the only way to bring out a full vote in that city is to have a game of base ball on election day and locate the voting places at the gates of the base ball park.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy has not had enough of the Senate yet, with all his unpleasant experience. The misguided man is said to be laying his wires to get in again as the successor of ex-Governor Harvey.

The Bohemian *Pokrok* is the organ in this city of the Bohemian non-Catholic organizations that extend throughout the United States. There is a difference of opinion between the *Pokrok* and the Bohemian priest of a Roman Catholic church on the West Side, and some gentle compliments have been exchanged between the editor and the priest. To settle the matter the priest formally ordered his congregation, from the altar, not to read the *Pokrok* and to withdraw their custom from stores whose proprietors subscribed to that paper. That strikes us as carrying things with rather a high hand, even for a priest. —*Cleveland Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks Bayard, of Delaware, will be the next Democratic candidate for President, because "those who watched the course of Bayard last winter must have seen that he aimed at the leadership of his party in the Senate. He did not make as many able speeches as Senator Thurman, but he displayed inflexibility of will and executive force in a greater degree than any other member of his party. He it was who defeated Morton's proposition to amend the rules so as to make the formality of declaring a Presidential election less dangerous; and his avowed policy was to take the chances of throwing the next election into the House, where the result would be the choice of a Democrat. Thurman was inclined to yield to the blandishments of Morton, for the sake of the greater security of peace, but Bayard was fierce and stern, and represented the aggressive intensity of his party. Another point may be worth noting, viz.: That Bayard has, within a year, given more elegant dinner parties than any other man in Washington, the President and Secretary of State not excepted, showing himself an admirable host, and making a most pleasing impression upon his guests, among whom were included all the members of both Houses capable of appreciating a good dinner. This is not a large matter, but it not a small symptom."

Origin of Musical Syllables.

Few people know how the characters in music, do, re, mi, fa, sol, etc., originated. It was thus: Guido, a Benedictine monk, seeing the necessity of having the musical language expressed by fixed and invarible signs, took the first syllable of the Latin hymn to St. John the Baptist, and assigned a special and fixed character to each. The Latin hymn was as follows:

Ut queant laxis,
Resonare fibris,
Mira gestorum,
Famuli tuorum:
Solve polluti.
Labi reatum,
Sancte Johannes.

Guido used the first syllables of each line—ut, re, mi, &c., but afterward Gio Marie Bononcini, father of the celebrated composer, and rival of Handel, exchanged ut for do for the sake of euphony.

THE golden syrups, sugar drips, etc., are delusions and snares. A professor of chemistry has examined a dozen varieties of syrups sold at the groceries, and says that all of them are "doctored" made by the "sulphuric acid process," as follows: "A warm (131 deg. Fah.) mixture of starch and water of about the consistency of cream, is made, and to every 100 lbs. of the solution of one per cent. sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol), the whole boiled for some time; then the acid is neutralized by chalk, and the mixture set aside. When the sediment has settled in the bottom the liquid is dipped off and boiled down to a syrup. The syrup is clear but lacks the sugar, forming what is known as grape sugar or glucose." Instead of starch, however, old rags can be and are used very largely—rags collected from the streets or wherever they can be found.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of diseases accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with the seat of its locality. The practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which neglect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, neuralgia, nervous debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should long ago have been followed by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any cause in the manifold and complicated symptoms to which these maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and bowels, liver and gums, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which are provoked from their misdirection and contamination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 58.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, R. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Edm. Speer, Alexander, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, } ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 13, 1875.

Notice to Contractors.

THE INTERIOR IRON WORK OF THE ZANESVILLE JAIL,

Will be let at this office, on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1875.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon.

Plans to be seen at this Office, and Specifications will be furnished by mail on application to

A. P. STULTS, Auditor,
Zanesville, Ohio.

WANTED.
Agents in every town and county to sell
SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
"COMFORT."
The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES. No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
SUTOR & BRICE,
166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents. MWF

For Sale.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
F C. COLEMAN & SON.

CANDIDATES.

SHERIFF.

FOR SHERIFF—

R. H. FIFE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—

WM. J. DIEHL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY RECORDER.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
OF FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES G. MURRAY,
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND,
63d Pa. Vols.,
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CLERK OF COURTS.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

WM. H. M'CLEARY,
TENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

JOSEPH H. GRAY,

Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Late Colonel 155th Pa. Vols.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in producing a good fit. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Cloths, while the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCTIC HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
RE-OPENS SIXTH MONTH (JUNE) 1ST. For Rooms apply to
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor,
MWF 717 Willow street, Phila., or at Cape May.

The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements have been made in the grounds and buildings. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the proprietor, W. McMULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Phila., or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00 without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.

WM. D. ROGERS.....JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
BUILDERS OF THE STANDARD
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS
Bearing their name, announce the completion of a full line of early style, in the newest designs, all the exclusive production of their CELEBRATED FACTORY, SIXTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS, (lately Wm. Rogers & Son & Co.'s).
SIDE BAR WAGONS,
In all weights, with the simplest and most complete improvement, making them as durable and as easy as an elliptic spring.
Correspondence promptly answered.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
MWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
OFFERED AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
New Summer Dress Goods!
Black Hernanias and Grenadines,
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. Splendid Quality at 87½c.
NEW BARGAINS TO-DAY.
At 25c, Best Bargains we have offered this season, extra wide Mohair Pongees, well worth 40c per yard.
From 22c to 37½c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 25c, Handsome New Diagonal Mohairs.
At 10c and 12½c, New Summer Dress Goods.
At 50c, Real Silk and Wool Pongees.
Mourning Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS!
At $1 25, Extra Quality Black Dress Silks, well worth $1 50.
At $1 50, our Special Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks, at equally low prices.
New Plain and Colored Striped Dress Silks.
At $1 50, Extra Quality Plain Colored Dress Silks, worth $2 00.
Latest Spring and Summer Styles.
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits.
New Cashmere Shawls.
New Lace Sacques and Jackets.
Shawls, of every description.
NEW AND DESIRABL
STRIC
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and RUGS to suit the house. OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAMSHIPS.
FOR NEW ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.
THE STEAMSHIP JUNIATA,
1,320 TONS, CATHARINE, Master, will sail for NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA, from Pier 22, Delaware river, Philadelphia, on
Saturday, May 22, at 10 O'Clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given for freight to Mobile, Alabama, and all Texas ports and inland towns. For Freight or Passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
416 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
Or for Freight to
C. A. CARPENTER.
Freight Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK,
FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1875.

It would be a relief to the monotony if we were enabled to present any new features concerning the money market of this city, but truth compels us to say there is no change from the dullness of the past few weeks, and yet the condition of monetary affairs, as far as the banks are concerned, is not at all unhealthy, as most of them show a full line of discounts, with their money pretty well employed. If the whole of the reports of the banks, as furnished by the Comptroller, were given to the public, we might be able to see how much of the wreck of the panic is still being carried among their assets under the head of suspended and overdue paper. The banks having State charters give this and other information to the Auditor General, which is published in his annual report; but the Comptroller in the case of the national banks wisely reserves this information to himself.

In the forms given by the department for the banks to fill up, the seventeenth item on the side of liabilities is "bills payable," which would lead the common mind to believe that the banks had the power and were in the habit of issuing such evidences of debt. What this item is intended, by the official mind, to mean, if it means anything, we are unable to state, when we bring to bear upon it the letter of the Comptroller of the Currency, dated March 12th, 1875, in reply to a question whether a national bank had the right to make and have discounted time notes. In this letter Mr. Knox states that "the last paragraph of section twenty-three of the National Currency act provides that no national bank shall issue post-notes, or any other notes, to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the act; and section thirty-six provides that no national bank shall at any time be liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock, except on account of its circulating notes, on account of its deposits, on account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money on deposit to its credit, and on account of liabilities to stockholders for dividends and reserved profits." The interpretation of the Comptroller is that under these sections national banks are prohibited from drawing time bills of exchange and from issuing promissory notes of the association. Such is the profound opinion of the learned head of the Currency Bureau, and yet this office sends out forms to all the national banks, calling for a report of the amount of their "bills payable." Looking back over the Comptroller's report for some years of the condition of the banks, we find the item of "bills payable" constantly given.

The section first quoted by Mr. KNOX—No. 23—forbids the issuing of post-notes for the purpose of being *circulated as money*, and was intended to prevent banks issuing certificates in the semblance of their regular notes to pass from hand to hand in the ordinary business of the public. As an ordinary time promissory note would not thus circulate it does not come within the terms of that section. By the strictest possible construction of section 36 a bank is allowed to issue its time obligations in any amount not exceeding the amount of its capital stock, and can do so without violating the restriction there imposed.

We have had frequently to call attention to the fact that the "rulings" of the heads of departments at Washington are very wide of the *law*, and the above seems to be another instance of that peculiarity developed among officials to suit occasion as it arises. There is little doubt but that such should be the law, but it isn't, Mr. KNOX, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

—Banks derive their name from the Italian word banco, or bench, on which the money transactions were originally conducted, and the earliest national bank was that of Venice, which is supposed to have been established in the year 1170. There had previously been private establishments in both Greece and Rome for the deposit and lending of money, corresponding somewhat with "the tables of the money-changers," which had been set up in the Temple at Jerusalem, and were overthrown at the same time with the seats of those that sold doves." The first national bank of Venice had an origin somewhat similar to that of our national banking system, which was an outgrowth of civil war. It appears that Venice had been compelled to borrow money from her wealthy citizens, the conventional rate of interest for such loans being four per cent. Finally the public creditors were incorporated into a company, and both a national bank and a national debt were permanently established. Then, as now, banks were the promoters of commerce, and by consequence the means of the enhancement of prosperity. So rapidly did the trade and commerce of Venice increase under the influence of the general banking system, that the marriage of the Republic with the Adriatic had a deep meaning, which raised it above mere fanciful forms of ceremony—for it was with visible boast that the Venetian exclaimed, "That sea is ours."

Nothing illustrates the progress of our own commercial interests better than our national banking system, and the statements published from time to time, demonstrate the force of this otherwise simple facility. There are a supreme necessity of modern times, and without the present banking system, it would be impossible to transact the enormous increasing business of the country, for by the aid of its engines, money may be transferred from one end of the Union to the other at a trifling expense. The system is not exactly perfect, but it is immeasurably superior to the old State bank system, which involved, among other things, the annual expenditure of millions of dollars in the shape of uncurrent discounts and brokerages. The notes of the national banks are a supreme necessity of modern times, and without the present banking system, it would be impossible to transact the enormous increasing business of the country, for by the aid of its engines, money may be transferred from one end of the Union to the other at a trifling expense. The system is not exactly perfect, but it is immeasurably superior to the old State bank system, which involved, among other things, the annual expenditure of millions of dollars in the shape of uncurrent discounts and brokerages. The notes of the national banks are prohibited from drawing time bills of exchange and from issuing promissory notes of the association. Such is the profound opinion of the learned head of the Currency Bureau, and yet this office sends out forms to all the national banks, calling for a report of the amount of their "bills payable." Looking back over the Comptroller's report for some years of the condition of the banks, we find the item of "bills payable" constantly given.

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CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	31 186	46	69	.....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29 121	67	20	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 191	59	44	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.139 Highest thermom. 69
Mean thermometer...58.0 Lowest thermom. 41

Baltimore and Ohio Road.

This road is now bringing flour from Chicago to this city at a rate that enables merchants shipping via this route to undersell those who ship by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road.

Fined for Cruelty.

AS a result of his visit to Turtle Creek, on Wednesday, Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, caused Patrick Ganes to be fined $10 by Alderman Anderson, for cruelty to animals. The agent found in possession of the defendant a horse and a mule in very poor condition for want of food. The defendant plead guilty, and he was instructed to kill the horse, suspend work with the mule and feed him better until he was improved.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half part one o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was turned in from box 46, Allegheny, the cause of which was the breaking out of a fire in a roof over a bake oven, coal house and stable on Second alley, between James and Middle streets. The buildings were totally destroyed. Loss about $200. The property belonged to a Mr. Downey. Roy's livery stable, adjoining, caught fire but the flames were promptly extinguished qy the steamers of that district, viz: the Columbus and Grant.

Alleged Larceny.

Mr. Robert R. Ray, residing at No. 114½ Boyle street, Allegheny, made an information before Mayor Phillips last evening charging Susan and Agnes Munron with larceny. It is alleged that the accused, who are sisters, stole a valuable seal ring, and various other valuable articles from the house. One of the girls was employed by Mr. Ray in the capacity of a domestic, and the other has seemin the habit of visiting her sister quite frequently of late. Since the commencement of the visiting the property was missed. The girls have their trunks packed for a visit to Ireland. They were arrested and confined in the lock-up, and their baggage will be searched this morning.

Philo Hall Raided.

About two o'clock this morning a strong force of policemen, headed by Lieutenant Johnson, made a descent on the Adelphi Theater building, on Third avenue, and Philo Hall —and arrested eight women and about twenty-five men, including the proprietor, Henry Kraiger. The women gave their names as Mary Myers, Bridget McCarty, Mary Hopkins, Emma Whitney, Kate King, Kate Fisher, and two or three others, the names of the males of the male prisoners included Charles Allan, Bernhart Keller, George Baker, Charles Irwin, John Howitt, and quite a number of Browns, Joneses and Smiths. Several of the parties deposited twenty dollars for their future appearance this morning, while those who did not possess the requisite amount of money were locked up. A dance was in progress at the time of the raid, and two women were engaged in a fight.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night Harry Ellsler's benefit. We are all fate rested in this event, as much so as the talented treasurer himself. In all human probability the Opera House will be crowded as it has not been this season. The bill is a mammoth one: "The Poor Gentleman," introducing Mr. John Ellsler and the stock company; "Slasher and Crasher, by Mr. Harry Leighton, of *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Mr. Owen, and the company; the specialities of the musical Praeger Family; the wonderful rifle shooting of the Swiss Cantonalists; a concert by the Great Western band; a speech by the treasurer (perhaps). Happy they who hold reserved seats for this occasion. It may be too late to secure one this evening. The expectant recipient of the complimentary benefit of this week of benefits will please accept advance sheets of our congratulations.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Great crowds gather at this house to witness the excellent performances given by Manager Alms' well selected variety company. A change of programme was presented last evening, and will be repeated to-night.

Library Hall.

The Germania Orchestra will give at Library Hall this afternoon, the last but one of their matinees. The programme is one of the best yet offered.

Tony Pastor's Troupe.

Tony Pastor, with a troupe made up of such artists as Gus Williams, will give four performances at Library Hall next week, commencing on Monday and including a matinee on Wednesday.

OUR STREETS.

The Humane Society Requests Needed Repairs.

In the public interest, and for the better protection of dumb brutes the Humane Society will endeavor to have needed repairs made on the more important thoroughfares of the city. A place of great danger to both man and beast is the intersection of Liberty and Grant streets, where there is a net work of railroad tracks. Yesterday the following communication was forwarded:

ROOMS OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, No. 116 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1875.

Respected Friend, John Hunter, Street Commissioner:

We respectfully call your attention to the unsafe condition along a portion of the railroad track on Liberty street, particularly about the switches, and the crossings near the elevator.

The numerous valuable and noble animals used upon that line of railroad to operate the severe, if not permanent injury, at any time while passing over those places.

Respectfully, ZADOK STREET, Superintendent.

No doubt Mr. Hunter, in response to this influential society, as well as the sentiment of the general puoble, will act promptly in the matter.

MINERS' RIOTS IN FAYETTE.

Forty of the Rioters in Jail—Great Excitement.

The troubles among the coal miners along the branch railroad between Broadford and Mt. Pleasant assumed a serious aspect yesterday. For several days, since the strike in that region, large parties of the strikers have been patrolling the country, and their threats of violence forced many of the miners at the Fayette, Painter and Dexter mines to leave off working. Some who resisted their outrageous demands were assaulted and beaten by the strikers. The proprietors of the mines applied to Sheriff Messmore for protection, when that official, with a posse, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance and succeeded in arresting some thirty of the ringleaders, who were lodged in the county jail at Uniontown. These arrests were made Wednesday. Yesterday the Sheriff was notified by telegraph that the strikers were again on the war path, that their numbers, numbering one hundred men each, were preparing to attack the miners who refused to join in the strike. He again collected a force and visited the seat of war. The following special dispatch, announcing the capture, was received last night, tells the remainder of the story:

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 13.

The Sheriff's men all returned by the 7:20 express to-night, having with them nine more of the rioters, making forty men in all who are lodged in the Uniontown jail. Great excitement prevails here. T. J. D.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Delegate Representation Discussed—A Convention Proposed—Resignation of Delegates to the State Convention.

An adjourned meeting of Republicans of Allegheny, was held last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Club, Wm. Paul, Jr., presiding.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy announced that the committee had met with considerable difficulty in determining upon the plan of apportionment, but that as a result of their labors he would present the following:

WHEREAS, By the representative delegates to which Pittsburgh is entitled in County Convention have as a basis the vote of 1872, and

WHEREAS, By the action of the County Committee the delegates from the city of Allegheny are based on the vote of 1874, giving to it an inferior representation, therefore

Resolved, That the County Committee is respectfully requested to reassign the basis of representation for Allegheny and base it on the vote for 1872, or some other equitable plan.

Mr. Hobson moved to strike out the words "some other equitable plan."

During the extended discussion that took place, Mr. Long explained that as Pittsburgh had now 24 to 28 delegates by this resolutions Allegheny would have about 15 to 19.

Mr. Smythe was opposed to referring to the County Committee.

The amendment of Mr. Hobson was carried, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Hastings offered the following:

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the First Legislative district be requested to hold primary elections in their respective wards, on Saturday, the 21st inst., between the hours of four and seven A. M., and select delegates to meet in mention at the rooms of the Allegheny Republican Club, to be held on Monday, 27th inst., at ten A. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to the State conventions to be held on the 28th inst.

Resolved, That the Republicans in the townships and boroughs, composing with the city of Allegheny the Forty-second Senatorial district, be earnestly requested to hold primary meetings at the time aforesaid, and meet in joint convention with the citizens of the city of Allegheny, to select one delegate to represent the district in the state convention aforesaid.

This was adopted.

Mr. Hobson resigned his position as Senatorial delegate stating that he had been appointed without his knowledge. He wanted to leave the meeting free and unfettered and would send his resignation to the Chairman of County Committee.

Mr. D. L. Smith said that the action of the committee was unc lled for and it was fraught with danger to the party.

Mr. Hobson said so far as he was concerned he had entered into no bargain and had been asked for no pledge or candidate for State Treasurer.

Mr. Wesley stated that in the absence of Captain Tyson he would say that, they two, had taken the matter under advisement and that he had the two organizations in his district but that they would be handed to chairman Fulton to-morrow.

Mr. Clancy, of the north side delegate was not present and his views, consequently, could not be obtained.

Mr. Clancy offered a resolution to the effect that if the Executive Committee refuse to reconsider their action then that the delegates assembled for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to be held at Lancaster be requested to arrange for the representation at the county conventions. Referred to Committee on resolutions. Mr. Smythe offered a resolution looking to the election of the County Committee by the people at the primaries. Referred on motion of Mr. D. L. Smith. It was resolved to meet again at same place next Thursday night. Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Smythe the action of the delegates already appointed, in resigning, was approved.

Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Second Day of the Temperance Reformers' National Gathering—Address of Rev. Dr. Miller—Discussion and Adoptions of the Report of the Committee on Resolutions — The Constitution Adopted, etc., etc.

Dr. Howard's church was crowded yesterday with delegates to the National Temperance convention and spectators.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at nine o'clock by President Brown. The half hour's devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. James Shaw, of Farmer city, Illinois. Rev. Hiram Miller, D.D., Presiding Elder of the South Pittsburgh district, Methodist Episcopal church, then delivered the following address on "The Importance of Practical Working in the Temperance Cause:"

DR. MILLER'S ADDRESS.

Wisdom, the authorities tell us, is the choice of laudable ends and of the best methods to accomplish them. What do we aim to accomplish in this movement? To relieve society, to rescue men from the withering, blighting, blasting curse of intemperance by suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and not overlook or ignore moral means, the force of persuasion and correct teaching. We seek to give men strength within to resist temptations to intemperance and to remove these temptations from without—by moral means and influences to increase the power of resistance, and by legal measures to diminish the pressure which is to be resisted—moral power, force of principle must be communicated to the drinker, and an enlightened and vigorous public sentiment formed within and around the suppression of these licensed nurseries of intemperance. What ought not to be used as a beverage ought not to be sold as such. What the good or society receives us to expel no man has a moral right to furnish.

The license system is the great issue between the friends and foes of the temperance reform. It makes liquor selling *honorable* and liquor drinking *respectable*. The law offers it for sale; it is, therefore, respectable to buy, because it is *legal* to sell. The restriction on the liquor business declares the traffic dangerous and destructive to society, and was intended originally to lessen the evils by diminishing the use of intoxicating drinks. If this were not so, why restrict the liquor business and leave others free. So men argue now: Give us a stringent license law which will elevate the trade by taking it out of the hands of unprincipled men; but it only makes the business *honorable* and is the main support and source of the evils of intemperance. Liquor men say that it would be a usurpation on the part of the Government and an unjust infringement upon the rights of citizens to suppress the traffic by legislative enactments, but the license laws as they now exist embody, assume and assert the prohibition principle. To license is to permit by grant or authority, to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission.

Power to grant includes the power to refuse. Power to license includes the power to prohibit. To remove restraint is to admit restraint before it is removed. Each licensee proclaims the power of total prohibition. Each license law is a law of prohibition; partial not total. No man ever had an unlicensed right to sell alcoholic drinks to his neighbor. It is not found in the Bill of Rights. All will admit that it is by legislative permission, and if so it can refuse permission. No man doubts the power of the Legislature to prohibit. They only admit its right to exercise its power prohibit. These powers are conferred by the constitution both on the State. The constitution was ordained "to promote the general welfare." States, cities and boroughs exercise and enforce the wholesome power of prohibition, which is self-defense and is inherent in all Government. Unwholesome provisions are prohibited, and even trade is prohibited, when public health requires it by quarantine laws.

To remove temptation is the great principle of prohibition. Admit what we by no means concede, that drinking is a vice, a crime or even *mitigate*, intemperance in the case of a single individual, no one can question its efficacy as a preventive measure. Prevention is easier than cure. Preliminary moral training will overcome the growth of vices which if suffered to take root and spring up while the keepers sleep may defy eradication. This prevention is sought at first—by enlightening the moral sense, strengthening the moral powers, affording reasonable employment for the faculties and satisfactory gratification for the natural wants of man; and secondly by lessening the temptations to wrong doing and pandering to the appetite or passion. In the common affairs and business of life we continually resort to this preventive principle, endeavoring to remove temptations to fraud, to overreaching, to peculation, to corruption in the intercourse, whether of relationship or business between ourselves and others.

The facilities with which strong drink may be obtained—the attractive accompaniments of the restaurant—the delicious flavors of its prepared drinks—the fascination to the manufacture of drunkards, than our bad habits of living generally. The laboring man on his way home might think of relieving his weariness by liquor, did not the tempter stand in his way and beckon him to enter. Home enjoyments would suffice for all the wants of his nature. The professional man seeking a relief from excessive toil, the merchant exhausted by his anxieties and labors, the young man longing for society, the idler and fool-killing time, every such something to gratify, where every art is piled to make strong a luxury, until at last it becomes a necessity. These retail liquor shops are school's of intemperance. Men drink because it is so easy to get a dram, and the dram is administered so pleasantly. The dram concocter and seller cultivates the tastes that indulged, create the inebriate. To break up the whole system of liquor dealing as now carried on: abolish the groggeries, let men in their family walks and avocations be exempted from all artificial temptations to strong drink, and it is easy to see how the evil would be lessened. It must be thinned for want of fresh recruits. Thousands—hundreds of thousands who now drink, not from the force of appetite, but just because the dram is accessible, social, and pleasant, would not drink. If they had to buy liquors at wholesale. It is not at home men ruin themselves and families by dissipation. For that neighborhood impulses they always go elsewhere. The license laws lead men into temptation and then punish them for yielding to it. The legislature might as well attempt to regulate the explosive nature of gunpowder, and then punish men for using it as to regulate the traffic and the effect it produces. The license is the mistake; the license may be abolished and the habit restrained, but neither of them can be regulated. Here then is our first duty *to vote Prohibition*. All reforms in a Republican government culminate at the ballot box. The world then is governed by ballots. Every thing stands or falls by the voice of the people. The licensed dram seller is the legal agent of the people and according to their laws have authorized him to do. I can no more vote to sustain a license than I may vote to sustain a support, for voting in a republic is as sacred as prayer, and every citizen must be made to feel it. Not to vote against the most criminal is amalfy with such an enemy in our midst by which men are maddened and instigated to rush into the saloon and build up our homes with misery and death. We cannot shirk responsibility on this point. We have authorized him to do. I can no more vote to sustain a license than I may vote to sustain a support, for voting in a republic is as sacred as prayer, and every citizen must be made to feel it. Not to vote against the most criminal is amalfy with such an enemy in our midst by which men are maddened and instigated to rush into the saloon and build up our homes with misery and death. We cannot shirk responsibility on this point. We have authorized this fiend with indifference without incurring guilt; much less can we give it active support, and way without committing a crime against society and sin against God. When the loaded warehouse in South Pittsburgh fell a few years ago, burning hundreds of barrels of liquor and spilling their contents, young Cavalier, of McKeesport, was held between the timbers, and, while the fiery fluid was rising like a sea around him, he cried out in anguish, "Men, for God's sake let me out! let off this liquor or I'll drown!" But Cavalier was not drowned. He was drowned—literally drowned in liquor. Who that contemplates the swelling tide of intemperance bursting like like like a mighty torrent desolating human homes and filling human breasts with anguish, sweeping away every thing before it, and leaving destitution, desolation, degradation and misery in its track, can refuse to lift up his voice and cry in the ears of our legislators and cry, in tones of thunder "Men, for God's sake let off this liquor or we'll drown!" While men have a legal right to sell public opinion cannot destroy the traffic. The law is a bulwark behind which the liquor seller fights every popular protest. When you have made a business unlawful you have the conscience of the law-breaker to enforce your arguments against the wrong. The infamous repeal of Local Option was a whisky triumph but not a temperance defeat—at least not a Waterloo, ending the battle, but only a Bull Run repulse, which will inaugurate real earnest fighting and insure success. From the hosts of temperance will gather strength and courage and move on to victory. All the lines of this mighty army are being rallied forces, and men of enlightened judgment and honest purpose, ignoring all unmanly compromises, will soon fall up ranks for prohibition and demand the unconditional surrender of the liquor power.

Another duty is the enforcement of the laws on this subject. This is a work which demands courage and sacrifice. There are hundreds who are ready to shout themselves hoarse in temperance, and when perhaps vote right, yet are unwilling to incur the opposition, odium and expense of enforcing the laws against unprincipled transgressors who have as little regard for law as for the hearts they break, the homes they desolate and the souls they ruin. Licenor men say prohibition does not execute itself. Well do just the work that it sells to do so it suits them. If prohibition is necessarily a failure, then they want nothing but a failure. But since we have to be enforced with reasonable certainty if professed temperance and Christian men and women have not sufficient love for humanity and zeal for God and His Cause to sacrifice time and ease and money in the unpleasant work. There is no question before the American people to-day which requires such firmness and courage as this. Organized aggression will arouse the demon of selfishness and the ancient howl will be heard, "Our craft is in danger."

Sometimes it will be necessary to suffer in their temporal fortunes. This we regret, but we seek the greater good of the greatest number. The ruin from intemperate drinking can scarcely be overestimated. There is no single agency so powerful for evil in the world as the excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and to these excesses men are tempted by a licensed traffic. It is no time for compromise where human happiness and hopes are involved. It is no time for plain, strong, earnest words and heroic deeds. But "right is right, since God is God, and right the day must win." To do would be disloyalty—to falter would be sin. A man who puts himself on the ground of moral principle will find he has work enough to do, is mightier than all. Courage up! courage up! Our God is marching on. "He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat. Oh, be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet, Our God is marching on."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up, and after discussion and a few unimportant amendments, it was adopted.

The convention then at twelve o'clock adjourned till two P. M. About four hundred of the delegates took lunch at the Alliance rooms.

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On motion of Mr. Rabe, a committee of seven, with Dr. Swift as chairman, was appointed to nominate officers for the Alliance for the ensuing year.

The committee appointed to nominate delegates to represent the Alliance in the National Temperance Convention in Chicago on the first of June, reported the following, which combination was unanimously adopted: Rev. H. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. E. E. Swift and Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Allegheny city; Rev. George K. Ormond, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Hiram D. Fisher, D. D., Mt. Union, O.; Mrs. Martha N. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., Alliance, O. The names of Rev. R. W. French, James Shaw and H. B. Brownlee, D. D. were subsequently added to the list.

Dr. Grimes presented a resolution of thanks to the people and publishers of newspapers which had given aid to the temperance cause, also for the use of Dr. Howard's church. These were laid on the table for consideration at the evening session.

A resolution requesting the various religious papers of the country to publish the proceedings of the convention was adopted.

Mrs. Brown, of Alliance, moved that a committee of three be appointed to report a plan by which children may be included in the temperance reform movement. The motion was carried, and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Allinder were appointed.

Adjourned till half past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

At the closing session of the convention last evening, there was a very large attendance.

After devotional exercises, Rev. Locke, of Alliance, offered resolutions, which were adopted, returning thanks to the press and to the good women of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Mattie McC. Brown, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The children of to-day are the citizens of the next decade, it becomes our Christian duty to train them in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, that they may rise up in power to abolish the great curse. The spirit of Spartan valor has stirred the Christian mothers of our land to train the boys for heroic deeds, and to encourage this movement and aid the securement of system, safe and uniform effort, be it

Resolved, That a general Superintendent be appointed by this National Christian Temperance Alliance who shall have supervision of the entire work of organizating bands and of receiving and making report to this body.

Accompanying the above was a form of a constitution for Sunday School Juvenile Temperance Bands. Considerable discussion took place on the matter the difference being not as to the organization of the youth but how to deal. The hour growing late it became evident that the question could not be satisfactorily arranged and the report was referred to the committee on resolutions with favorable recommendations.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. Rabe from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year made report and the following were elected:

President—Rev. E. E. Swift, D.D.

Vice Presidents—Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Pittsburgh; Rev. W. M. Grimes, Cadiz, Ohio; Rev. R. W. French, Preston, Ill.; Rev. J. W. Ellis, Lincoln, Ill.; Rev. Columbus Love, Cypress, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John Gaston, Yazoo City, Miss.; Bishop Gilbert Haven, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Chickering, Washington, D. C.; Rev. S. E. Wood, Evans, Indiana; Rev. Harrison Morrison, College Springs, Iowa; Rev. J. R. Thompson, Reading, W. Va.; Rev. Hiram Miller, D.D., Mich.; Rev. H. Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Geo. F. Adams, Hampton, Va.; Rev. W. H. Barkham, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Fisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Recording Secretaries—Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., Alliance, O.; Rev. Hiram Miller, D.D., Monongahela City.

Corresponding Secretaries—Hon. James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. B. Mathews, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Kate Thompson, Mt. Union, O.; Rev. J. W. Bain, Chicago, Ills.; Mrs. L. A. Atwater, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Treasurer—Thomas P. Hershberger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Executive Committee—T. H. Rabe, U. P.; Robert A. Brown, Pittsburgh Presbyterian; Rev. Alex. Clark, Methodist; Rev. T. A. Miller, Methodist Episcopal; Gen. F. H. Lane, Baptist; Rev. J. McElroy, Methodist Episcopal; Felix R. Brunot, E. P.

General Committee—Rev. F. S. Minor, D.D., Allegheny City, Pa.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Maine; J. H. Seals, Atlanta, Georgia; J. H. Bristor, Mansfield, Ohio; Rev. Charles Cowley, Lynn, Mass.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. H. Sinclaugh, Denver, Colorado; W. J. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Anna M. Wittenmyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. S. P. Jennings, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. B. Ream, Altoona, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Aughinbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Gifford, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Fish, Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. H. F. Spences, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. George B. Jocelyn, Adrian, Mich.

On motion Rev. James Shaw was duly elected delegate to the convention to be held in Chicago next week.

It was resolved that the matter of fixing the time and place of holding the next annual meeting to the Executive committee.

It was announced that the temperance meetings will be held on Sunday next, at the Opera House, at 2½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.

A platform will take place from the Alliance rooms at ten o'clock A. M. to-day, and that a mass meeting will be held this evening at the Point.

The retiring President, Rev. Brown, made a few appropriate remarks and then introduced the new President, Dr. Swift.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President.

During the taking up of a collection, Rev. Dunks and Rev. A. H. Miller gave a hymn.

It was announced that the choir practicing for the mass meeting at the Opera House would meet in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association at 1 P. M. Sunday.

Adjourned with prayer.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Walker, assignee, vs. The City Insurance Company, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,758.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Christ. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Hearing of the rule on Alexander & Co. to show cause why they should not elect to stand upon certain securities or accept the composition, was continued to 24th inst. Also after argument the rule on the debtor to confirm the composition with his creditors should not be set aside, was continued.

Charles Ochs, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule to show cause why the adjudication on bankruptcy should not be vacated, was argued and submitted to a decision. Returnable 29th inst.

United States vs. Orville D. Warren. Judgment ordered to be entered in favor of the United States for $257 62.

Thomas W. Grubbs, Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Goulding Gordon, Greene county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox. In the same case an order was made, after consultation with the creditors, that Chas. W. Morrison, debtor, Allegheny. Hearing on rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the debtor was extended to the 19th inst.

H. W. Smith, assignee, *et al.*; creditors vs. Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, Venango county. After argument the petition of the assignee for leave to sell was made absolute and the injunction granted. Judge McClintock moved to dissolve the injunction.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Hutchinson vs. Williams, action of trespass, verdict for plaintiff for $1,000. This criminal assembly with such an enemy in our midst by which men are maddened and instigated to rush into the saloon and build up our homes with misery and death. We cannot shirk responsibility on this point. We have authorized this fiend with indifference without incurring guilt; much less can we give it active support, and way without committing a crime against society and sin against God. When the loaded warehouse in South Pittsburgh fell a few years ago, burning hundreds of barrels of liquor and spilling their contents, young Cavalier, of McKeesport, was held between the timbers, and, while the fiery fluid was rising like a sea around him, he cried out in anguish, "Men, for God's sake let me out! let off this liquor or I'll drown!" But Cavalier was not drowned. He was drowned—literally drowned in liquor. Who that contemplates the swelling tide of intemperance bursting like like like a mighty torrent desolating human homes and filling human breasts with anguish, sweeping away every thing before it, and leaving destitution, desolation, degradation and misery in its track, can refuse to lift up his voice and cry in the ears of our legislators and cry, in tones of thunder "Men, for God's sake let off this liquor or we'll drown!" While men have a legal right to sell public opinion cannot destroy the traffic. The law is a bulwark behind which the liquor seller fights every popular protest. When you have made a business unlawful you have the conscience of the law-breaker to enforce your arguments against the wrong. The infamous repeal of Local Option was a whisky triumph but not a temperance defeat—at least not a Waterloo, ending the battle, but only a Bull Run repulse, which will inaugurate real earnest fighting and insure success. From the hosts of temperance will gather strength and courage and move on to victory. All the lines of this mighty army are being rallied forces, and men of enlightened judgment and honest purpose, ignoring all unmanly compromises, will soon fall up ranks for prohibition and demand the unconditional surrender of the liquor power.

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Evening Session.

At the closing session of the convention last evening, there was a very large attendance.

After devotional exercises, Rev. Locke, of Alliance, offered resolutions, which were adopted, returning thanks to the press and to the good women of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Mattie McC. Brown, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The children of to-day are the citizens of the next decade, it becomes our Christian duty to train them in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, that they may rise up in power to abolish the great curse. The spirit of Spartan valor has stirred the Christian mothers of our land to train the boys for heroic deeds, and to encourage this movement and aid the securement of system, safe and uniform effort, be it

Resolved, That a general Superintendent be appointed by this National Christian Temperance Alliance who shall have supervision of the entire work of organizating bands and of receiving and making report to this body.

Accompanying the above was a form of a constitution for Sunday School Juvenile Temperance Bands. Considerable discussion took place on the matter the difference being not as to the organization of the youth but how to deal. The hour growing late it became evident that the question could not be satisfactorily arranged and the report was referred to the committee on resolutions with favorable recommendations.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. Rabe from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year made report and the following were elected:

President—Rev. E. E. Swift, D.D.

Vice Presidents—Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Pittsburgh; Rev. W. M. Grimes, Cadiz, Ohio; Rev. R. W. French, Preston, Ill.; Rev. J. W. Ellis, Lincoln, Ill.; Rev. Columbus Love, Cypress, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John Gaston, Yazoo City, Miss.; Bishop Gilbert Haven, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Chickering, Washington, D. C.; Rev. S. E. Wood, Evans, Indiana; Rev. Harrison Morrison, College Springs, Iowa; Rev. J. R. Thompson, Reading, W. Va.; Rev. Hiram Miller, D.D., Mich.; Rev. H. Kennedy, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Geo. F. Adams, Hampton, Va.; Rev. W. H. Barkham, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Fisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Recording Secretaries—Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., Alliance, O.; Rev. Hiram Miller, D.D., Monongahela City.

Corresponding Secretaries—Hon. James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. B. Mathews, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Kate Thompson, Mt. Union, O.; Rev. J. W. Bain, Chicago, Ills.; Mrs. L. A. Atwater, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Treasurer—Thomas P. Hershberger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Executive Committee—T. H. Rabe, U. P.; Robert A. Brown, Pittsburgh Presbyterian; Rev. Alex. Clark, Methodist; Rev. T. A. Miller, Methodist Episcopal; Gen. F. H. Lane, Baptist; Rev. J. McElroy, Methodist Episcopal; Felix R. Brunot, E. P.

General Committee—Rev. F. S. Minor, D.D., Allegheny City, Pa.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Maine; J. H. Seals, Atlanta, Georgia; J. H. Bristor, Mansfield, Ohio; Rev. Charles Cowley, Lynn, Mass.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. H. Sinclaugh, Denver, Colorado; W. J. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Anna M. Wittenmyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. S. P. Jennings, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. B. Ream, Altoona, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Aughinbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Gifford, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Fish, Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. H. F. Spences, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. George B. Jocelyn, Adrian, Mich.

On motion Rev. James Shaw was duly elected delegate to the convention to be held in Chicago next week.

It was resolved that the matter of fixing the time and place of holding the next annual meeting to the Executive committee.

It was announced that the temperance meetings will be held on Sunday next, at the Opera House, at 2½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.

A platform will take place from the Alliance rooms at ten o'clock A. M. to-day, and that a mass meeting will be held this evening at the Point.

The retiring President, Rev. Brown, made a few appropriate remarks and then introduced the new President, Dr. Swift.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President.

During the taking up of a collection, Rev. Dunks and Rev. A. H. Miller gave a hymn.

It was announced that the choir practicing for the mass meeting at the Opera House would meet in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association at 1 P. M. Sunday.

Adjourned with prayer.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Walker, assignee, vs. The City Insurance Company, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,758.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Christ. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Hearing of the rule on Alexander & Co. to show cause why they should not elect to stand upon certain securities or accept the composition, was continued to 24th inst. Also after argument the rule on the debtor to confirm the composition with his creditors should not be set aside, was continued.

Charles Ochs, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule to show cause why the adjudication on bankruptcy should not be vacated, was argued and submitted to a decision. Returnable 29th inst.

United States vs. Orville D. Warren. Judgment ordered to be entered in favor of the United States for $257 62.

Thomas W. Grubbs, Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Goulding Gordon, Greene county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox. In the same case an order was made, after consultation with the creditors, that Chas. W. Morrison, debtor, Allegheny. Hearing on rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the debtor was extended to the 19th inst.

H. W. Smith, assignee, *et al.*; creditors vs. Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, Venango county. After argument the petition of the assignee for leave to sell was made absolute and the injunction granted. Judge McClintock moved to dissolve the injunction.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Hutchinson vs. Williams, action of trespass, verdict for plaintiff for $1,000. This was the amount claimed by plaintiff admitted to the defendant's undergarment, to be expended in hunting up the witnesses to confound the bank. The general verdict was really for the defendant.

In the case of Watt, Lang & Co. vs. William Beeson, *et al.*, a jury was called and the trial continued.

In the case of Dr. Hugh